New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV...NO. 1060. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Entire Change in the Foreign Acquisition Policy of the Administration.

[THIS COMMUNICATION WAS PREVENTED...]

Appointment of Hon. J. S. Rockwell Confirmed

GEN. BENTON ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

THE COLLINS STEAMSHIP LINE.

Change of Acquisition Policy—No More Annexation.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

I am informed by competent authority that the President has determined to change his policy entirely on the subject of Foreign Acquisitions. Even Mr. Soulé with the Ostend Circular, proposing Cuba's cession, were received now, it would not be sent to the Senate; and no effort will be made to obtain Cuba, which is doubtless the secret of Soulé's resignation.

Re-Organization Services says he would not accept the Prussia Mission. S.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15, 1855.

The action of the Senate, to-day, in indefinitely postponing the further consideration of the Ocean Steam Mail Appropriation bill, which had over-been less obstinate, was a triumph of the Collins Line over misunderstanding and misrepresentation, which had led many honorable gentlemen in Congress to favor its discontinuance by aid of the Government. It will be remembered that this appropriation bill contained a provision referring to a Tribunal here the power to cancel all the ocean mail contracts; and it was well understood, in some quarters, at least, that this was only an indirect mode of reaching the end in view—the breaking down of our admirable American line of Liverpool steamers. This provision would have become law at the close of last session, had not Mr. Seward undertaken to talk out the closing hour of the session, and so defeated the bill containing it. The wisdom of this act of his was abundantly vindicated by the almost unanimous vote of the Senate in favor of the substitute postponement.

The Collins line were stands well before Congress. Every hour shows it still more vivid light, and those Government aid necessary to sustain them. Every day's experience more clearly establishes their necessity to the Government and to the commerce of the country. Even Mr. Mason—who is among the most decided and consistent opponents of all such contracts as that between the Government and the Collins line—40-day stood by *this* contract as a matter of justice; and he made an argument against its abrogation that was creditable to him, as a jurist and a statesman.

I am inclined to believe now that the Collins contract is safe; although there is still considerable danger that the California Ocean Mail contracts may be cancelled. There are evidently a number of those who favor the Collins line, who will vote against the California contract. The annulment of the latter is, to say the least, quite probable—and the more so because there are a host of rival applicants who desire to perform the mail service between the Atlantic ports and California, and Oregon. I see, by the way, that Mr. Cosmick is here again, to urge the fulfillment of his contract for carrying the mails *via* Vera Cruz and Acapulco. His claim is certainly a just one, and is fully recognized by many influential members of either House. It is to be hoped that, in the general scramble sure to follow upon the breaking of the Aspinwall contract, Messrs. Ramsey and Cosmick will not be forgotten; and I am not prepared to believe they will be.

The resignation of Mr. Soulé is stated to have been tendered because of a very decided change in the head of his instructions. The story is, that when he went out to Madrid, his instructions were decidedly warlike. This led him to assume an attitude, which his recent and greatly-modified instructions rendered rather awkward and disagreeable; and so, finding the purchase of Cuba out of the question for the present, he resigned. Mr. Buchanan, his successor, is a young man of decided ability, but certainly is not possessed of the individual tact, diplomatic talent, or social and educational attainments requisite to the successful Ministry at such a Court as that of Madrid. His appropriate field of effort, I should deem to be the Bar at the former—not diplomacy.

Mr. Mason, of course, will not be able to remain at Paris. Even if his life is spared,—of which there is little hope,—it is not to be expected he will ever be able to resume the active duties of the Mission. It is the general opinion, I find, that Ex-Governor Bebtrour will be appointed to succeed him. I do not know that Mr. B. has any experience in diplomacy, but his varied acquirements, his marked ability, and his well-known popularity of manner should scarcely fail to secure him success in the fulfillment of the delicate and responsible duties of our representative at the Court of St. Cloud.

Mr. Daniel E. Sickles has not resigned the Secretaryship of Legation at London, unless he did so to-day; but the resignation has been determined upon, and will be speedily consummated. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, presented the petition of Robert W. Richardson, praying the recognition of his appointment as Captain in the Army, and that his claims for pay upon the year 1820 be established.

Mr. Toucey presented a petition from a number of citizens of the District of Columbia, asking the passage of any law for Judicial debtors in the District. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House bill for the relief of Rock Island, Illinois, came back with several amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Pratt presented a bill making Appropriations for certain Executive contingencies in pursuance of law, to the State of Maine. Passed.

Mr. Cass introduced a resolution of inquiry, whether any and what right had legal owners practically by reason of a determination to throw unnecessary obstacles in the way of a speedy enactment of their recommendation, they will close the debate, and proceed directly to a vote. They justify this course, with the assertion that the question has been passed upon by the people—judgment been given in their favor, and that they are ordained in proceeding at once to issue execution thereon.

The House then passed some time in the third reading of bills, after which it adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock for the consideration of the resolution, denouncing the appointment of foreigners to represent the country abroad as Ministers or Consuls.

At the evening session of the Assembly the resolutions offered by Mr. Headley, to prohibit the appointment of foreigners to represent the country abroad, were called up for discussion. They were advocated by Messrs. Headley, Waterbury and Stebbins, and opposed by Messrs. Aitkin, Mosby and O'Keiff. The House adjourned without voting upon the resolves.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry, the Clerk of the Court of Appeals made report:

1. Of the number of Appeals and Writs of Error annually sued out, in which returns have been filed in the office of the Clerk, prior to Jan. 1, 1855:

Filed in 1847	91	Filed in 1851	35
Filed in 1848	44	Filed in 1852	56
Filed in 1849	20	Filed in 1853	99
Filed in 1850	151	Filed in 1854	257
A total of			761

The Clerk notes that undoubtedly a large number of these cases have been settled by the parties themselves. The whole number of Appeals and Writs of Error in which returns have been filed since the organization of the Court in 1,840, as follows:

Filed in 1847	117	Filed in 1851	236
Filed in 1848	326	Filed in 1852	323
Filed in 1849	208	Filed in 1853	314
Filed in 1850	216	Filed in 1854	356

The number pending in the Court of Errors, when it ceased to exist, and which have been decided by the Court of Appeals is 76. The total number of cases decided by the Court of Appeals since its organization is 1,504, as follows:

In the year 1847	38	In the year 1851	174
In the year 1848	135	In the year 1852	195
In the year 1849	162	In the year 1853	189
In the year 1850	196	In the year 1854	257

These figures do not include numberless motions that have been decided by the Court.

An immense number of bills for the appraisal and payment of Canal damages were referred to the Committee of the Whole. Why not pass one general bill which shall govern all such cases, and thereby save the Legislature from these yearly inflictions, and relieve the claimants from the delays consequent upon the course now pursued.

Mr. Spencer gave notice of a bill requiring companies and others conducting ferries from the City of New-York to Long Island, Staten Island and the State of New-Jersey, to provide life-saving gates at the ferry bridges, or at each end of each ferry boat.

The first movement looking to the election of a United States Senator was inaugurated in the Senate this morning, Senator Rogerson submitting the following resolution:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That the two Houses of the Legislature proceed, on the 6th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., to the election of a United States Senator, in place of William H. Seward, whose present term of service will expire on the fourth day of March next.

Under the rule the resolution went upon the table.

Mr. Brooks, in accordance with previous notice, introduced a bill to prevent illegal voting in the City of New-York. It requires the Common Council shall, at least one week before the first Monday in October, provide an office in each election district, where books shall be kept in which the name and residence of every voter shall be registered, under direction of Inspectors of Election. For this purpose the office shall be open at least four hours of each day for two week's following the first Monday in October. They shall also be in session from 9 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M. on two of the Saturdays in October. The Inspectors are authorized to require into the qualifications of persons offering to have their names registered as voters, the same as now when offering to vote. A person causing his name to be illegally registered is subject to the same penalties as a person voting illegally. The Inspectors, after closing their books, shall cause to be printed at least 100 copies of the names entered thereon, which lists shall be posted throughout the district, and on the Saturday preceding the election the Inspectors shall meet and revise the said lists. The remainder of the bill is more details for perfecting the registry. The resolution from the Assembly directing the Attorney General, and such counsel as the Governor might associate with him, to defend the State in the Lemmon Slave case, was called up in the Senate to-day. Senator Brooks said that he thought the importance of this matter had been overrated, inasmuch as there were no Slaves to be set free. He believed that the agitation of the subject had been started for the purpose of keeping up the excitement on the Slavery question. He conceded, however, the entire justice and propriety of the position taken on the subject in the Governor's Message, and denied the right of Virginia, or any other State, to complain of the laws of New-York in regard to Slavery. Slavery exists only by virtue of local law, and New-York has precisely the same right to forbid, which Virginia has to permit it. He moved to amend the resolution, by striking out the provision which authorizes the Governor to assign counsel to aid the Attorney-General in defending the interest of this State in the suit.

Senator Putnam thought the resolution ought to pass without amendment, and he vindicated this opinion in a brief but eloquent and effective speech. Whether there were slaves to be set free or not, the principle involved was of the utmost importance, and he hoped to see it defended in the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary, by the ablest Counsel this State could command.

Senator W. Clark followed, with remarks on the general question of Slavery, and was succeeded by Senator Hopkins, who thought all these general discussions were irrelevant, and that the only point to be decided related to the right of this State to make her own laws. As the hour for dinner had arrived, and other Senators desired to be heard, the Senate adjourned without taking the question.

I have already contradicted the statement of the *Herald*, that the Governor had appointed Mr. Birdsall Police Justice, in the place made vacant by the promotion of Judge Stuart; but I observe that, in spite of this contradiction, it is still going the rounds of the press. It was the more absurd, because, when it was first published, Mr. Birdsall had withdrawn his application, preferring, on the whole, to give his attention to the practice of his profession. I think I may now state without fear of being mistaken, that the appointment will be given to Mr. Gideon W. Pinney, who is well known to the citizens of New-York, and especially in the Ninth Ward, from his connection with the Temperance cause, and with the various efforts for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. I remember him, some five years ago, as having charge of the pioneer establishment for this object, which he had started himself, and which was maintained chiefly through his own exertions. He is a gentleman of great integrity of character, of clear, sound judgment, an active and unmistakable Whig, and will make an excellent Magistrate. J. B. S.

Fire in Eighth-avenue.

The clothing store of Morris Flaton, No. 408 Eighth-avenue, was on fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The damage amounted to about $2,000, which is nearly covered by insurance. The building is owned by James Muir, who occupied the upper part as a dwelling. Mr. Muir's furniture was damaged by water to the amount of about $100. The origin of the fire is not known.

Children Going Home.—We met a party of twelve children at the depôt foot of Duane-street on Friday morning, all bound for Montrose, Penn. They were all very happy and eager to reach the new homes that had been provided for them by Judge Jessup of that place. We understand they were sent from the "Children's Aid Society."

Arrival of the James Adger.—The U. S. M. steamship *James Adger*, S. C. Tyrrell, Master, from Charleston, to Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co. The Purser obliges us with early papers.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Inauguration of Governor Pollock of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Governor Pollock was inaugurated as Governor of this State at noon to-day.

The following is an abstract of his Inaugural Address: He says, civil and religious liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of worship, are the birthrights of American citizens, which no royal or pontifical edict can restrain or destroy, and that when those rights are assailed by mad ambition or foreign influences, the ballot will speak in thunder tones to rebuke the wrong, vindicating the freedom of man, and the independence of the citizen.

With regard to applications for chartering new Banks, he says an extravagant, improper, or unreasonable increase of them is not demanded by the community, and cannot be justified or defended, and that the present financial embarrassments demonstrate the necessity for legislative caution. He will not however, he says, hesitate to sanction the rechartering of solvent Banks meriting the confidence of the community.

He speaks decidedly upon the necessity for the sale of the Public Works.

In alluding to the defeat of the Prohibition question, he says it becomes the duty of the Legislature to consider what other legislation is necessary to correct the evils of intemperance, and recommends the passage of a stringent License law,—also a law to prevent liquor traffic on Sundays.

In his allusion to the pardoning power, he says the demands of justice will not be overlooked, and, to prevent abuse and protect the Executive from imposition, he recommends that notices of intended applications should be published where the trial and conviction took place.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he said, was a violation of the plighted faith and honor of the country, which had justly received a stern and merited rebuke.

He advocates the protection of American industry, the improvement of rivers and harbors, a judicious Homestead bill, a reform in the Naturalization laws, and the prevention of immigration into this country of foreign paupers and convicts.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

In the House to-day, on the question of electing a United States Senator, the minority proceeded to carry out the line of proceedings marked out at their caucus yesterday. It was soon perceived that they were strong enough to prevent the taking of a vote.

Gen. Davenport of Salem moved a postponement for one week, stating that the nomination of Mr. Wilson had been unfairly made, that no discussion had been allowed in the caucus, and that within five minutes of its meeting a ballot was taken by pre-arranged consent.

Mr. Prince, of Essex, (a Wilson man) believed the nomination to have been fairly made. He was in favor of uniting themselves in the election of a Senator, and then if others were willing to unite with them in a national party to change the naturalization and similar laws, they would be ready.

Mr. Swift, of Boston, said it was not their duty to inquire what the South would say, if they sent Mr. Wilson to the Senate. Massachusetts would declare she intended to stand by her principles. Several of the members who voted for Mr. Wilson, in caucus, were in favor of the postponement.

Mr. Yoen, of Boston, objected to the candidate. He had heard the members of the House say that after they had elected Mr. Wilson they should not care a fig for American principles.

The election was then postponed for a week, by a vote of 197 to 235.

The Massachusetts Senatorship, &c.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The House of Representatives has not yet (1 o'clock) begun to ballot for a United States Senator. Some time was occupied in discussion, the calling of Yeas and Nays, &c., when the hour to choose overseers of Harvard University arrived, and the House is now balloting for them.

It has been snowing here since 12 o'clock, and appearances indicate a heavy fall.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 16—1½ P. M.

The question of the United States Senatorship is now before the House, and the minority are attempting to prevent an election by voting to adjourn, calling the Yeas and Nays, &c. The Senate have assigned the 31st instant as the day on which they will proceed to the election.

New-Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law bill was reported to the House to-day by the special Committee. It is similar in its provisions to the law of last year, and to that of the Eastern States, where it has been passed. The act is to take effect on the 16th of December, 1855. A vote of the people "in favor of" or "against" is provided for at the next general election, and the decision then arrived at is to be considered as nothing more than an expression of the opinion of the people of the State,—the act still to go into effect on the 16th of December next. An adverse decision afterward, however, at the ballot box will render the law a dead letter, and will, it is believed in such an event, be repealed by the Legislature which meets in 1856.

Notices of the renewal of the charters of several special banks were given in the Senate to-day.

Death of Ex-Senator Van Schoonhoven, &c.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

W. H. Van Schoonhoven, formerly State Senator from Rensselaer District, died this morning at his residence in Troy, after a few hours' illness.

The man Gill, who has been under examination before the Police Court here for several days past, on a charge of poisoning his sister-in-law, has been sent before the Grand Jury.

United States Senator From Illinois.

Chicago, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Wednesday the 31st instant, has been finally fixed upon by both branches of the Legislature for the election of a United States Senator.

Mr. Meagher's Lecture in Charleston in aid of the Calhoun Monument.

Columbia, (S. C.) Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Meagher's lecture in Charleston last night, in aid of the Calhoun Monument Association, was a grand effort. Over two thousand tickets were sold, and one of the largest audiences ever known in that city assembled to hear him.

Earthquake in New-Hampshire and Vermont.

Springfield, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Hanover, N. H., and at Bradford and St. Johnsbury, Vt., about 6 o'clock this evening. The shock lasted about half a minute, and was distinctly marked, causing considerable rattling among the windows and crockery at the places mentioned.

Arrival of the Steamer Southerner at Charleston.

Charleston, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The United States mail steamship Southerner, Capt. Thomas Rowe, arrived here at 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Further Gun Hostages and Key West by the Telegraph.

Columbia, Monday, Jan. 15.

The mail from points south of this is in hand, as late as due. The Charleston papers of this morning contain the details of the news received by the steamship *Isabel*. From Key West we learn that the ship Bully Wood, of Mystic, bound to Mobile, ran ashore on Tortugas on the 24th, but was got off all right with but little damage. The salvage amounts to $6,500. The schooner *J. A. Bogard*, of Providence, put in on the 31st of December to repair damage sustained in the gale.

Arrived at Key West—Dec. —, brig Penelope, New-York; 31st, brig Nancy Pinkett, New-York; Jan. 2, brig Savannah, New-York; 5th, ship Hemisphere, and bark Francis Scott, New-York.

At Havana, Sugars were in good demand at 6½c. for yellows, and 8c.@8½c. for whites. Molasses, 2½ reals ℔ hog. Coffee inactive. Flour in good demand, at $13. Butter scarce. Lumber in little demand. Freights dull. Sterling Exchange quoted at 12½@12¾ ℔ cent. prem.; on New-York, 3 ℔ cent. prem.

Later from Havana—Rumored Change in the Captain-Generalship.

New-Orleans, Monday, Jan. 15.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 13th inst.

A rumor was current that Pezo, Governor and been superseded in the Captain-Generalship of Cuba, *on account of his conduct in the San Nicolas affair.* His successor is not mentioned, but the *story is considered very improbable.*

The Fulton had not received Havana when the *Empire City* left, and much anxiety begins to be felt for her. The Philadelphia would await her arrival.

Disch.—It will be remembered that when the *Black Star* left Aspinwall, the *Falcon* had but just arrived there, having been prevented from entering the port by the heavy gale which prevailed. This may possibly account for the above delay.—Ed. T.

More Failures in New-Orleans—Cotton Crop Estimates—The Southern Convention, &c.

New-Orleans, Monday, Jan. 15.

Messrs. Shultz, Hadden and Lawton, the heaviest produce house in New-Orleans, failed today, owing to the suspension of Fabre, Bacon and others. The liabilities of the house that failed on Saturday reach two and a half millions of dollars, but their assets largely exceed this sum, and it is thought they will all resume business.

A reliable cotton house in this city estimates that the present cotton crop will not exceed 1,650,000 bales, and it appears to be conceded, by all parties, that the estimate, formed by New-York and Liverpool Houses are extremely erroneous.

Nothing of importance was done by the Southern Convention to-day.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, &c.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

By the arrival of the Southern mail we have received New-Orleans papers of Wednesday.

Texas papers to the 7th inst. have also been received, but they contain little news beyond the accounts of murders, affrays, and executions.

The Post-Office at Benham had been broken open and two hundred letters stolen.

The emigration into Texas continued unprecedentedly large.

The Southern Convention at New-Orleans was going off fairly, but a small number of delegates being present, and manifesting but little interest in the proceedings.

Weather in Boston.—First Appearance of Grisi and Mario.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

It commenced snowing heavily here this evening and there is every appearance of a long storm.

The receipts at the "Boston Theater" last night, on the occasion of Grisi and Mario's first appearance, amounted to $3,670.

The Ship Monarch of the Seas.

Navy-Yard, Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The ship *Monarch of the Seas*, carrying 2,000 tons, with 1,200 tons more weight on her decks, has been raised at this station by the Floating Dock constructed for Government, and hauled off on the Railway.

Mercantile Library Association.

The election for officers of the Mercantile Library Association for the ensuing year was held yesterday at the Library Building, Astor-place. The polls were open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

George C. Wood was elected President, by a majority of forty-seven votes. The votes were as follows:

George C. Wood	1,[illegible]
Frank W. Ballard	[illegible]
Elias B. Sweet	15

The residue of the ticket headed by Mr. Wood was mainly elected.

From Texas.

We have papers from Galveston to the 7th inst.

The *News* of the 6th inst. furnishes the following paragraph:

The small schooner *Nymph*, from Sabine for this port, was capsized while being towed over the bar by the steamship *Perseverance*, on Tuesday morning. We learn that the *Nymph* had parted her chain cable during the previous night and lost her rudder, and was therefore quite unmanageable, when the above steamer took her in tow as she was coming in from Indianola. In making a short turn the cable was drawn across the bow of the *Nymph*, by which means her bow was brought under water and the vessel suddenly capsized. There were but two men on board, who were saved, but the deck, consisting of shingles, was lost. The pilot-boat has since towed the *Nymph* into port.

The *Times*, of the 6th inst., says that Mr. Andrew Marschalk, formerly of Natchez, Miss., is about to establish a new paper at Indianola. The father of this gentleman was the owner and publisher of the first paper published in the Territory of Mississippi, and raised his son to be a printer, who has in his turn raised five sons who are practical printers, and who will be co-workers with their father in the enterprise at Indianola.

The Western Texas suggests that Mr. Douglas will be the next President; whereupon the Galveston Journal offers to "bet the Western Texas a keg of ink and five bundles of paper that he is not even nominated; and then again, the like amount also if he is he will be beaten."

Employment for the Poor.

To the Editor of the Sun:

The Address of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, which you kindly gave a place in your columns, has already passed its anticipated limits. Numerous letters have been received within the last three days at the Society's Office, requesting that purpose of the society may be, if they may be carried to the establishment of the writers. These letters are so many and spread to the immediate of any disposal to accomplish them. The Board of Managers have to declare an exhausted treasury. One thousand dollars, placed in their hands, could to an immediate advantage, be employed to destroy the traveling expenses of applicants, and the delivery of clothing, employment, &c. to the distance where their labor is demanded and needed. In this manner doubtlessly be the best investment of charitable funds that could be made. In all cases the benefactors are assured that their donations will be faithfully applied to their future employment, and those employers are requested to use this this to date. This very day a respectable American mechanic was observed to be applied to the city for aid to remove himself and family to the country where employment and a home awaited him, but the means could not be granted him.

The managers take this opportunity of appealing to the friends of humanity in the country to aid in this work of benevolence. The support of the destitute poor now in the City of New-York who cannot be removed for the want of the means, the charity of the benevolent is commended, whose labor is wanted in the country, whose hands and means may be strengthened, and the prayer will be given them, if they be restored to prosperity or privilege will be given them, if they be restored to prosperity or privilege. Contributions may be made of money and in every needful manner. All is made of money and in every needful manner. All letters and communications relative to this Society may be addressed to the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, No. 6 Astor-place, New-York.

Arrival of Gen. Walker.—Gen. Walker arrived in this city on Saturday last, in the steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall. He has been absent from the country for some months, during which time he has been engaged in the settlement of the affairs of the Transit Company, of which he is President. He has also

CANADA.

Politics—Retirement of Cauchon to the United States—Crime in Toronto—Two Men Murdered, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 6, 1855.

Since the adjournment of Parliament there has been quite a lull in politics, and the attention of the Press has been almost exclusively devoted to local European affairs. The only two matters of importance which have occurred are the retirement of Cauchon to the United States, and the defeat of the Government in the Militia Bill. The former is a severe blow to the Ministry, as Cauchon was the only Minister who had any influence with the Lower Canada members, and his retirement will be severely felt. The Militia Bill was defeated by a majority of 3, but as it was a Government measure, it will be brought up again, and will probably be carried. The Ministry have also been defeated on the Militia Estimates, and the Militia Staff will be reduced. The Militia Bill is a very unpopular measure, and the Ministry will be glad to get rid of it.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Jan. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 16.

CITY AND COUNTY.

Board of Education.

Board of Aldermen.

Board of Assistants.

Board of Health.

Board of Police.

Board of Fire Commissioners.

Board of Public Works.

Board of Supervisors.

Board of Apportionment.

Board of Assessors.

Board of Excise.

Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Board of Commissioners of Public Parks.

Board of Commissioners of Docks.

Board of Commissioners of Central Park.

Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

Board of Commissioners of Quarantine.

Board of Commissioners of Harbor Masters.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings.

Board of Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

Board of Commissioners of Fire Department.

Board of Commissioners of Police Department.

Board of Commissioners of Health Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Works Department.

Board of Commissioners of Parks Department.

Board of Commissioners of Docks Department.

Board of Commissioners of Emigration Department.

Board of Commissioners of Quarantine Department.

Board of Commissioners of Harbor Masters Department.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings Department.

Board of Commissioners of Sinking Fund Department.

Board of Commissioners of Fire Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Police Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Health Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Works Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Parks Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Docks Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Emigration Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Quarantine Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Harbor Masters Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Sinking Fund Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Fire Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Police Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Health Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Works Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Parks Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Docks Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Emigration Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Quarantine Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Harbor Masters Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Sinking Fund Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Fire Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Police Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Health Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Works Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Parks Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Docks Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Emigration Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Quarantine Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Harbor Masters Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Sinking Fund Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Fire Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Police Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Health Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Works Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Parks Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Docks Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Emigration Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Quarantine Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Harbor Masters Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Sinking Fund Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Fire Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Police Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Health Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Works Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Parks Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Docks Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Emigration Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Quarantine Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Harbor Masters Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Sinking Fund Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Fire Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Police Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Health Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Works Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Parks Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Docks Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Emigration Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Quarantine Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Harbor Masters Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Sinking Fund Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Fire Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Police Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Health Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Works Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Parks Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Docks Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Emigration Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Quarantine Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Harbor Masters Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Sinking Fund Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Fire Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Police Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Health Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Works Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Parks Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Docks Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Emigration Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Quarantine Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Harbor Masters Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Sinking Fund Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Fire Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Police Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Health Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Works Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Parks Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Docks Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Emigration Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Quarantine Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Harbor Masters Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Sinking Fund Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Fire Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Police Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Health Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Works Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Parks Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Docks Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Emigration Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Quarantine Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Harbor Masters Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Sinking Fund Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Fire Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Police Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Health Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Works Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Parks Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Docks Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Emigration Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Quarantine Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Harbor Masters Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Sinking Fund Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Fire Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Police Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Health Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Works Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Parks Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Docks Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Emigration Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Quarantine Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Harbor Masters Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department Department.

Board of Commissioners of Sinking Fund Department

Common Council to act for themselves in their own affairs? Will they suffer the Legislature to take away their rights? Will they submit to the tyranny of the Corporation, while the houses of private householders are assessed as they please," which the tribunal aforesaid have not asked for. The Fifth-avenue is to be menaced, (with a common division of property to the procession that passed through it, we suppose,) and Congress beset for a free gift of the public domain, while some of these brawlers, and a larger number of their followers, have probably never snuffed the country air on this side the ocean, and could no more be induced to make their way to the West to till the American soil, even if voted to them gratuitously, than they are disposed to seek the proper means for employment or relief in the City.

These people in the Park were told on Monday that they are the *only* producers of property, and the true creators of wealth. In this view they are to lay claim to the money of the Corporation through the Common Council, even though its power to grant "is apparently clouded by the restraints imposed by the laws enacted by the State for their Government!"

They are not to "remain the recipients of charity" under any circumstances, and therefore the Common Council must go before the Legislature and *demand* that "the funds belonging to the State be set apart and distributed *free of charge*, and that the division of the amount be allotted in proportion to the number of applicants." And the lands of the State being thus distributed, another homestead further West is to be *insisted* upon at Washington, and meanwhile "millions of *dollars" must* be voted by Congress "to purchase implements of husbandry," or proportionably set aside for those who may need such implements or the means of conveyance to their free homestead!

Of such sentiments is the Park platform. Are we not justified in repeating that it *has an* ALIEN *look?*

Mayor Wood's First Veto.

The Mayor, in the exercise of powers which, in this case at least, are not doubtful, has vetoed the resolution of the Common Council, intending to provide work for the unemployed by removing the ruins of the New City Hall. The grounds upon which the Veto is based are strictly justified by the terms of the Amended Charter, and, although the Mayor may be abused in consequence of his action, he clearly has law on his side.

The Charter expressly provides that the labor performed by order of the Corporation shall be done by contract, if the amount exceed $250. Whatever we may say concerning *the justice of this provision, so long as it* is a requirement which does not conflict with other provisions, it must be obeyed, and *neither the Mayor, Common Council* nor Heads of Departments have any option except to execute the mandate. Accordingly, the Mayor argues, the removal of extensive piles of rubbish, like those of the City Hall, necessarily attended by considerable expense, can only be accomplished through the set form of procedure. The work must be put under contract,—the contractor must furnish the men,—the City pays the bill.

However, there is a way of getting out of the difficulty. Mr. Wood says he has counseled the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies that he may expend such amount, *inside* of $250, as he considers judicious in carrying out the design of the resolution. It is fair to presume that the officer, acting upon this advice, and upheld by the construction of the Charter, will probably commence operations, and so be able to afford employment to the unemployed. Upon the principle that half a loaf is better than none, we hope the Commissioner will set the men at work. The removal of the unsightly masses of brick in the rear of the Hall would be a good thing. It may as well be done now as at any time, and the work would be welcome. What is to be the style of the building to go up on the same site is a matter of no immediate importance, nor does that question at all affect the one under consideration.

The Allies in the New World.

The official address of the Emperor of the French to the Legislative Body, is very naturally a topic of reflection and discussion in political circles. When a Government has become so merely personal as that of France now is, the avowed purposes of the person who constitutes the Government are entitled to special attention. Without remarking at present upon so much of the address as relates to the War in the East, we cannot forbear to advert again to that portion of it which seems to imply, on the part of England and France, a deliberate plan of officious intermeddling and violent dictation in the affairs of all the other States of Christendom; for in that address NAPOLEON speaks, ostentatiously, of "the same views and *the same intentions* animating the two Governments in *every corner of the globe.*"

What are these intentions which England and France are to carry into effect in every corner of the globe? They must be, of course, the same intentions which their volunteer warfare against Russia has for its object. Whatever species of plausible inducements those two Governments may put forward in defence of all the carnage and misery which have attended their operations in the East, it is impossible now to doubt that they are mainly animated by the spirit of aggressive domineering over the rest of Europe. They say to Russia: You shall have no navy; you shall have no maritime power; you shall not even have a citadel upon any portion of your maritime frontier. We, and we alone, are to have maritime power, ships, citadels on the seashore, and dominant authority in Europe.

In the pursuit of this policy England and France have joined themselves together in a league of dictation and usurpation—not merely to make war on Russia, but, if they can, to force all the rest of Europe to sacrifice its interests of peace for the gratification of their spiteful animosity against Russia. It is quite vain for Russia to protest that Russia is the aggressor as against Sweden, or even as against Turkey. The eloquent speech of Vivian Hunt, lately published in our columns, has stripped off all disguise from the real origin of the war. LOUIS NAPOLEON having usurped despotic power, sought to fortify himself by cultivating the See of Rome, by a series of acts, among which was the mission to Constantinople of LAVALETTE, who, by the most insolent threats, and by actual hostile demonstration, compelled the Sultan to concede to the Latin Christians protected by France, new privileges, in derogation of the existing privileges of the Greek Christians, entitled by treaties to the protection of Russia.

The embassy of MENSCHIKOFF to Constantinople was the immediate necessary consequence of that of LAVALETTE; and, if the deportment of MENSCHIKOFF towards the Porte was overbearing, it was no more so than that of LAVALETTE had been, or than was that on a former occasion of an English Minister—Mr. WELLESLEY POLE—who, whip in hand, booted and spurred, imposed conditions upon the feebleness of the Turks.

Not content with thus commencing the series of aggressions on Turkey, and setting to Russia the example of violent interposition in *the domestic affairs of that country, it was the* subsequent measures of France and England together which broke off the negotiations and immediately brought on the war; for M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS himself drew up the propositions, which—as Mr. BUCHANAN in his celebrated letter demonstrates—were at once accepted by Russia, and the very acceptance of which *England* and *France* made the pretext of the war, on the ground that Russia did not understand those propositions as M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS did,—although the construction of *Russia* was *manifestly* the true one, and identical with the construction placed upon them by Turkey and Austria. And thus it is that the whole of Europe is given up to military preparation; and a spectacle of the horrors of war is now exhibited in the Crimea, such as the world has not seen since the day when the same region was invaded and given up to fire and sword by the barbaric hordes of ATTILLA.

We know, therefore, by the flames of burning towns, and by the slaughter of embattled armies, what are the views and "intentions" of the Governments of England and France in Europe; and NAPOLEON assures us that "the same views and intentions extend to every corner of the globe," including, of course, the United States. We say including of course the United States; because, in view of this declaration of NAPOLEON, it is impossible not to recall to mind the declaration made some six months ago by Lord CLARENDON, in the House of Lords, to the effect that the concert and alliance of England and France, were intended to regulate the affairs of the New World as well as the Old.

The *Courier and Enquirer*, not long since, undertook, in an elaborate discussion of the relations of England and the United States, to say that Lord CLARENDON had, in a formal dispatch to our Government, voluntarily explained that the words thus used by him had no reference to the United States. Our contemporary has been misinformed. *We have good reason to believe that no such dispatch exists.* It is difficult to conceive how there should be any such. The language used by Lord CLARENDON is susceptible of but one possible construction. It was in itself a general threat of armed intervention in the affairs of both Europe and America. It was a boastful proclamation, that what England and France were doing visibly in Europe, they intended in the sequel to do in America—that is, to set themselves up as the dictators of the public policy of America as well as of Europe, and to enforce their views by armed attack upon any independent nation which declined to accept their dual dictatorship. That such was the real import of that declaration, is further confirmed by the fact that, during the two or three days in which England was deluded into the belief that Sebastopol had fallen, the conspicuous English journals burst forth into *transports of menace against the United States.* And, if there could be any possible room for doubt upon the subject, that doubt would be removed by the formal declaration, to the same effect, now made by the Emperor of the French.

Indeed, if the Executive and the Congress of the United States are open to any censure in this relation, it is not because of any undue suspiciousness which they have manifested towards England and France, but the rather that they have not more earnestly impressed on the public mind the mischievous tendency of the persevering intermeddling of England and France in the affairs of the United States, which meddlesomeness has been manifested by a long series of acts in perfect unison with the declarations of Lord CLARENDON and LOUIS NAPOLEON. When Texas proposed to associate her political fortunes with those of the United States, the agents of England and France spared no efforts to prevent it; and we well remember a most graphic and characteristic speech of Gen. HOUSTON's, in which, while he showed up the intrigues of England and France in Texas at that time, he told how he defeated them, and thus consummated the admission of Texas into the Union. Next, no sooner had the United States acquired a treaty title to California, than England seized, by force, upon the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, for no other conceivable purpose but to thrust herself in our way and obstruct our transit across the Isthmus. Then, England and France fall upon the scheme of that proposed Tripartite Treaty respecting Cuba, the plan of which was so eloquently and admirably repelled by Mr. EVERETT. Since that time, and during the last two years, the United States have not taken a single step in any sort of foreign relation without being tracked, and so far as possible, thwarted, by most offensive and inadequate meddling on the part of England and France. They not in vain object to us in the Sandwich Islands. They interfere by force to defeat our attempts at friendly negotiation with the Dominican Republic. The British Admiral in the Chinese seas thrusts himself in a most extraordinary manner, in the way of the operations of Commodore PERRY. Nay, the United States cannot so much as seek for a cargo of guano on some uninhabited rock in the Caribbean Sea, without encountering the jealous interference of England; and the Consuls of England and France in Guayaquil must needs assume to supervise any negotiations of ours with the Republic of Ecuador for access to the guano deposits of the Gallapagos.

In all these acts there is apparent a calculated and systematic concert on the part of England and France—a most unjustifiable and unbearable arrogation of officious intermeddling, from a motive, not of any well considered interest of theirs in conflict with ours, but of mere jealousy and envy of the greatness and prosperity of the United States, in exact keeping with the spirit which has characterized their hostility against Russia. The end of all this is not yet; what it *shall* be, remains *to be* seen. Our interests, and the interests of mankind, are Peace; but if troublous times *are hidden behind such violations* of comity and right, the responsibility rests not with the United States.

The Ladies' Ball for the Relief of the Poor comes off to-night at the Academy of Music. There is promise of a fair attendance and an unusual treat.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A dramatic version of BULWER's novel, "Night and Morning," was produced here on Monday evening, and performed last night for the second time. In productions of this kind the dramatist always labors under a disadvantage with a portion of the audience—that portion which is familiar with the original work whence the drama is obtained. It rarely happens that a novel can be transferred satisfactorily to the boards of a theatre. In the process of condensation some one or other of the audience is sure to be offended. Thus whilst a majority was applauding last night, a powerful minority preserved the threatening silence of disappointment.

The spectator who retains keen reminiscences of BULWER's powerful novel, will not be pleased with this dramatic version. It is too incidental and scrappy; necessarily, perhaps, but still unpleasantly so. The strong and earnest purpose of *Philip* is to a great extent lost sight of. From the commencement of the third act to the termination of the drama, he sinks into the common adventurer, and is comparatively unessential to the action. Of his brother *Sydney* we lose sight at an early period. *Arthur Beaufort* is also dispensed with in the same summary manner. *Lord Silburne's* character is too faintly sketched; his hatred to *Philip Morton* appears inexplicable. Exceptions of this kind might be taken to nearly every character. It is unjust, however, to measure the drama by the novel. *A majority of the audience had probably never read* the latter, and as they liked the play they applauded it. Still, we cannot look upon this version of "Night and Morning" as a successful one, or at all equal to other things of the kind from the pen of Mr. BROUGHAM.

Miss ROSA BENNETT, in the slight part of *Fanny*, created quite an impression. Mr. LESTER, as *Philip*, and Mr. BROUGHAM, as *Gurney*, were admirable. Mr. DYOTT, as *Lord Silburne*, has not the author's idea of the character. Mr. BLAKE, as *Peter Blackwith*, was moderately good in the last act, and the other artistes were equal to the slight parts entrusted to them.

The curtain fell amid some applause, and the drama will be repeated.

FORT WASHINGTON CATASTROPHE.

Funeral of the Victims.

The funeral of Mr. HAVEN's daughters took place yesterday afternoon, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. HOPKINS. Nearly two hundred people went up from New-York, and the whole number present could not have been less than five hundred. Great anxiety was manifested to see the bodies of MARY and GRACE; that of SARAH was not shown. White roses lay upon their breasts, and crowns of ever-green had been placed upon the coffins. The corpses looked quite natural, though not nearly as much so as on Sunday. The inscriptions on the coffins were as follows:

SARAH LIVINGSTON HAVEN,
Born Oct. 16, 1836; Died Jan. 13, 1855.

ANNA MARY HAVEN,
Born Aug. 2, 1834; Died Jan. 13, 1855.

GRACE DUDLEY HAVEN,
Born Oct. 16, 1838; Died Jan. 13, 1855.

Dr. BELLOWS, of this City, commenced the services by reading a portion of the burial service from the Liturgy of King's Chapel of Boston, a Unitarian Church, which still retains a modification of the Episcopalian Liturgy.

Dr. OSGOOD, of the Church of the Messiah then said:

DR. OSGOOD'S REMARKS:

The Providence of God is speaking to us to-day in such emphatic and solemn tones that it would seem to be obtrusive for any one of us to undertake to add words of human thought or human speculation, or even human wisdom. God speaks to us to-day, and above all the sorrow that throws its gloom over this household we hear his benediction, saying, in the Messiah's name, "My peace I leave with you; not as the world giveth, give I it unto you." In this time of sorrow, O think what blessings have been poured into the cup of this family even to overflowing. What family has had peace like this family? Their home seemed to be sheltered from the rude storms of worldly fortune. They seemed to be peculiarly privileged in their lot, and one who should visit them upon a Summer's day, who should cross the path covered with fragrant roses and listen to the songs of the birds and join in the cheerful circle beneath the roof, would be almost tempted to say, "Here is an exception to the general lot; here sin and sorrow have not brought their blight." The river flowed by in its beauty, saying as it does to every thoughtful mind in its murmur: "Such is life, now smooth, and now troubled, now flowing on in its Summer freedom, and now bound by the Winter ice."

But there seemed to be no trouble there; in that home there seemed to be no ice-bound Winter. And sometimes as I have visited this home, I have heard a strange sound in the air as a sound of harpstrings in the heavens; and I have looked up and I have seen a wonderful instrument that bears the thoughts of the nations in this day, and it seemed as if I could hear their voices of gladness and of sorrow; that telegraphic wire lifted high in the air has been for some months a bridge of sighs, bearing from the North to the South a whole world of human calamity that makes the world so sad. But there seemed to be no sorrow here. No sorrow in the lot of this happy family. Yet what sorrow has come I need not say. Look upon these coffins; look upon that blackened ruin and see what sorrow! I do not know but in adding one word I almost trespass upon the bounds of proper discretion. But I cannot resist the conviction that I am commissioned to stand here and speak words of consolation. Call it some peculiar property of the human constitution; some peculiar influence of former friendship, or call it a providential visitation, according as our opinions may be, I must say that I have had such an intimate sense of the characters and the presence of our departed sisters; they have seemed to come to me—the

---

Meeting of the Liberal Societies.

A meeting of the Liberal Societies was held last evening at No. 60 Leonard-street, for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to the liberation of Europe, &c. Mr. I. Z. K. M. HASSAN occupied the Chair. After the meeting was called to order, Col. FORBES said that he would read an extract from one of a number of anonymous letters which he, Mr. FORBES and other members of the Convention had received. The *Courier and Enquirer* had been particularly venemous against the projected meeting of the Italian patriots; but he thought that when the *Courier* expressed its animosity they might be perfectly satisfied that they had done a good deal; they could not desire a better thing than the animosity of the *Courier*.

The arguments of the 9th of February would put a stop to their clap-trap. The following is an extract of the letter read by the Colonel which created some laughter.

THE THREATENING LETTER.

Will you persist in your obstinacy in deposing God himself, who established the Popedom? Leave the Pope alone and keep your mind quiet! Or will your brains out if you don't stop your Mazzinis! If God conversed with Moses, will you attack Moses? If God converses with PIUS IX., will you attack him? There is no wisdom—there is no prudence—there is no counsel against the Lord! God catcheth the wise in their craftiness, and disappointeth the counsel of the wicked. Go to school and learn the doctrine of charity. Blind guide! Let Heaven thunder forth anathemas against Satan, who drags you to all sin that he may prey upon your malicious soul. Dust you are, and you shall return unto dust. Your soul is ugly, hideous and loathsome in the eye of God, therefore God rejects it with horror, and gives it to Satan, who throws it into hell-fire, to be tormented day and night in the pool burning with fire and brimstone, for all eternity. Nothing you undertake can succeed or turn out to the advantage of the Italian Liberals. Will God bless their undertaking to depose God himself or the Pope of Rome? God has planted the Pope in Rome, on that God may converse with the Pope about the affairs of the Church, and Satan, in the shape of man, wishes to overthrow the Pope and to break the union of God and man! There was a plan prepared for you in heaven, which you lost by your obstinacy, selfishness, blindness, extravagant ignorance, and blasphemy against the doctrine of God. You have the seed of hell in your hearts—you will be *there in a moment; and while you dream of hell*, that dream will be fatally true.

A communication was received from the Italian Committee accompanied with a series of resolutions *which have been already printed.* The resolutions were seconded by inserting after the deposition of the Pope, "And the establishment of the Roman Republic."

LABOR CONVENTION NOTICES.

Col. FORBES thought it was their duty to notice the labor movement.

Mr. DAVIS, after a lengthy speech, moved that the Delegates to this Convention be invited to fraternize with the Conference Committee which meets this week. The motion was adopted.

Col. FORBES was appointed a Committee of One, to make a report on the condition of the laboring classes, and the origin of the present distress.

This is quite a big job for the Colonel.

After some desultory conversation, the Convention adjourned.

The Committee having in charge the present labor agitation, held a meeting last evening and discussed quite a variety of topics. The Committee on Petitions stated that they had had a conference with his Honor Mayor WOOD; were graciously received, and were promised a speedy reply to their petition. It was proposed at the meeting to petition Congress to reform sundry evils which press hard on the working man.

GENERAL RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Adjourned Meeting at the Astor House.

An adjourned meeting of this body was held late (Tuesday,) night, in the Astor House. Mr. JACKSON, Vice President of the New-Jersey and Transportation Company, in the Chair.

Among the other gentlemen present, we noticed Messrs. J. B. JERVIS, President of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Railroad; SAMUEL MARSH, Vice President of the New-York and Erie Railroad; J. P. FRESHIE, New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company; PHILO T. HUNT, Vice President of the Hudson River Railroad; M. L. SYKES, Jr., Vice President Hudson River Railroad; H. S. BLACKSTONE, Vice President of the Harlem Railroad; J. L. SLEMMER, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; H. G. DYER, New-Haven Railroad; P. T. HOWES, New-Haven Railroad; JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent of the New-Haven Railroad; H. J. SOUTHMAYD, New-Jersey Railroad, &c.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, and the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved unanimously.

The Committee to which was referred the preparation of a report on the means of securing safety in the Transfer of Stock, asked for further time, which was granted.

Mr. JERVIS, on behalf of the Committee to which had been intrusted the drawing up of a report on the question as to the permanent organization of the Convention, presented a draft of the rules which he proposed should be adopted for the government of the Convention in its future proceedings as a permanent Society. The objects which the Convention was intended to promote, according to the rules in question, were stated to be as follows:

The promotions of the interest of Railroad Corporations represented in it. The proper subjects for its consideration were to be the construction of railroads, and of the cars and machinery used thereon, and the rules for the government of the same, to the end that the public economy, safety and comfort, as well as the commercial success of the shareholders, might be maintained and increased. These objects were stated in detail as under:

1. The best system of securing celerity and exemption from accidents.
2. Discipline, economy, and a proper discharge of duty.
3. Adequate remuneration for railroad service, by a just compensation for the transportation of passengers and freights.
4. The annihilation of all pernicious removal by emoluments, and all other abuses which deprive companies of their rightful servants, and much shake their movements.
5. Economy in fuel by introducing coal and coke, and the improvement of machinery to that end.

A general entrenchment and reform to the end that our railroads may be regarded as permanent institutions. The companies here represented were not to be legally bound by the determinations of the Convention, but the character and results of their deliberations will commend themselves to the general favor.

The Convention elected a number of delegates from all railroad corporations of the United States, to any in North America, (except the Panama Railroad,) in connection with railroads in the United States, to be appointed by the chairmen of the several corporations.

The remaining provisions of the report referred to its organization and Government. It was put in the Convention, section by section, and carried without dissent.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. PHOENIX, MARSH, JERVIS, BLANCHARD and HUNT, were

---

Farm Labor in Demand.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Tribune:

The pleasure I feel I must express, to read what I hope will prove only the first of a protracted series of articles in your paper on "Farm Labor in demand in the Country." You have therein hit the right nail on the head—on the only lasting remedy for the present evil of "Hard Times." Charity cannot possibly afford more than temporary relief; for whatever you give in charity, (however regularly it may be so the moment to resort to such aid,) is just so much withheld from wages. Can anybody pretend that there is too much labor in this great country? If not, the evil must be that the supply of labor is in the wrong place. When agricultural labor and farm productions were low and unremunerative, there was a rush from the country to labor on railways, and into our cities, where wages were high and advancing. Owing to the advance in food, consequent on those advanced wages, it now takes more labor and more money to feed the people. As mechanical employments are supported almost entirely out of the surplus over and above feeding the people, we have no right to expect improvements in the wages for mechanical or artizanic labor, until we have added to the number of producers of food.

So circumstanced are many of our foreign population in town labor, that I doubt if anything short of sheer destitution will drive them to the country.

Then hurrah for the honorable sense of independence of that man who, now only a consumer, is determined to become also a producer of food, and to help to make a big corn crop.

Very respectfully, A TOWNSMAN.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PAIN—UNNECESSARY.—THERE PROOFS IN A ... these warnings; you cannot have pain or sickness ... evil, but from the ... which ... sacks of salt water are ... annual discharge ... pass in any part, but especially in the ... ling, by at once to BRANDRETH'S PILLS. ... three to six—they will be sure to do you good. ... day even, you will feel a new ... Sold ... Sold ... Sold

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Prints and Commencement Dresses made and finished in the latest fashion. Miss E. A. BOWEN, No. 6 Union Square, corner 16th-st.

☞ A. LEFEVRE'S Ladies' Hair Dressing Establishment, No. 6 Union Square, corner 16th-st., is the most complete in the city. Ladies can have their hair dressed in the latest fashion, and at moderate charges.

☞ Ladies' Hair Dressing Saloon, No. 6 Union Square, corner 16th-st. Hair dressed in the latest fashion, and at moderate charges. Ladies can have their hair dressed at their residences. A. LEFEVRE

HELP WANTED.
PERSONAL.
FINANCIAL.
PARTNERS WANTED.
TO LET.
DWELLINGS.
STORES AND OFFICES.
STORAGE AND WAREHOUSES.
SUMMER RESORTS.
TO EXCHANGE.
MISCELLANEOUS.
MEDICAL.
TO LET—FURNISHED.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
AUCTION SALES.
ASSIGNEES' SALES.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALES.
EXECUTORS' SALES.
REAL ESTATE.
BOARD AND ROOMS.
BOARD AND LODGING.
CARPETINGS.
FURNITURE.
MISCELLANEOUS.
INSTRUCTION.
DANCING.
FOR SALE.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.
BANK NOTICES.
MARKET REPORTS.
ZINC PAINTS.
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY

PAID

New-York Daily Tribune, Saturday, January 17, 1852.